

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1897

NEAL DOW.

Neal Dow, who recently died in Maine, spent the best part of his life for forty-five years, in trying to make men good by legislation. He was perfectly sincere, persistent and intelligent. He hated the infinite evils of the liquor traffic, and the misery created by rum drinking, and he believed that he could prevent these evils by law. He failed, not entirely, for certainly the liquor traffic was suppressed in Maine. So far as the easy opportunity for obtaining liquor was concerned, he did much good. The man who wanted a drink had to work for it. The fear of the constable kept many men out of places where liquor was illicitly sold. Drunken men were less common on the street. To this extent the "Maine Liquor Law" was a success. But in the largest sense, it was a failure. Any person who desired to get liquor could get it, if he took the trouble to do so. Public sentiment was, at no time, sufficiently strong enough to enforce the law thoroughly. The number of "total abstinence" men was very small. The men who did not drink habitually, but occasionally, did not like to interfere with the freedom of their neighbors. It is a delicate matter, to tell your neighbor, that you know better than they, what is bad for them. The great majority of physicians say, we believe, that the excessive drinking of tea is "bad" for women.

It has been said in public a thousand times, that women injure themselves permanently by "tight a disposition to fish for reasons." But if laws were passed forbidding the sale of tea, or the full disaster to American institutions, by territorial expansion, are we suppose that the women would not get hold of the tea, or the coals which make wisp waists?

Many of those who profoundly revere the vast amount of misery created by the use of alcoholic drink, and would like to see the article abolished, are not willing to see the majesty or the dignity of the law impaired, by giving it an impossible work to do.

Neal Dow ended his forty-five years of effort in making a "short cut" to temperance, by seeing an amount of whiskey consumption in the United States which is appalling. If he had studied the social conditions, he would have found that a nation given up to gambling in land, in grain, in stocks, a nation full of feverish young men, hungry to be rich, and all intensely watching "the jeweled hand of chance" as it throws the dice on the green table,—he would have found that the people of such a nation, living such an unnatural life, will resort to unnatural stimulants, and to law can prevent it.

## DANGEROUS TRUTH.

The Evening Post, of N. Y. City, refers at length to the ratification of the treaty of annexation by the Hawaiian Senate. It quotes largely from the report of the proceedings, and the reasons given by Senators for voting in favor of it. It quotes in full the resolutions of the native anti-annexation meeting, and the reply of President Dole to the native committee of presentation.

It publishes in the editorial column, the entire speech of Minister Damon, and quotes from the Gazette, as "the faithful organ of the missionaries and of annexation." The point it makes against the Government is, that Mr. Damon said "in the adoption of the clause of the report (referring to the inability of the Government to maintain itself permanently) we

would be stultifying ourselves," and would be stating that "we are unfit to become a part of the great Republic across the sea."

The Post wishes that all annexationists in America would read what Mr. Damon said, and what the Gazette said about the sentimental feeling against annexation by those who would prefer to have the Republic stand alone, if it could do so.

The American nation does not care a snap what the Post, or Minister Damon, or the Gazette says. He was perfectly sincere, persistent and intelligent. He hated the infinite evils of the liquor traffic, and the misery created by rum drinking, and he believed that he could prevent these evils by law. He failed, not entirely, for certainly the liquor traffic was suppressed in Maine. So far as the easy opportunity for obtaining liquor was concerned, he did much good. The man who wanted a drink had to work for it. The fear of the constable kept many men out of places where liquor was illicitly sold. Drunken men were less common on the street. To this extent the "Maine Liquor Law" was a success. But in the largest sense, it was a failure. Any person who desired to get liquor could get it, if he took the trouble to do so. Public sentiment was, at no time, sufficiently strong enough to enforce the law thoroughly. The number of "total abstinence" men was very small. The men who did not drink habitually, but occasionally, did not like to interfere with the freedom of their neighbors. It is a delicate matter, to tell your neighbor, that you know better than they, what is bad for them. The great majority of physicians say, we believe, that the excessive drinking of tea is "bad" for women.

Of course the Post insists that Minister Damon's speech is an anti-annexation argument. It also says that the Attorney-General and the Minister of Foreign Affairs "spoke in the same vein." It says that if those Islands are really not able to take care of themselves, why the freedom of their neighbors. It should they be admitted to a native nationality, to tell your neighbor, that you know better than they, what is bad for them. The great majority of physicians say, we believe, that the excessive drinking of tea is "bad" for women.

It is a valid argument against their annexation: for if it proved anything, it would prove too much. It would prove that no nation should annex territory unless already populated with its own citizens—an absurdity on the face of it. This objection, however, has always been raised when annexation of territory has heretofore been proposed. If it had been accepted as valid we should still be only thirteen States along the Atlantic Coast—for the Valley of the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains contained "an alien population" of French, Spanish and Indians. It was said of Florida that the Spanish would go away, and then the population would be only "Seminoles and alligators." So in like manner California was objected to as being inhabited only by "wild cattle, Indians and Greasers," and Alaska was denounced as being the habitation of "icebergs and polar bears."

There is no such thing as the spread of American population and American enterprise! Have they not always followed the flag? Have they not followed it up the Mississippi and the Missouri and over the Rocky Mountains, and across the Plains, and down the Pacific Slope? Are they not following it today even over the Chilkoot Pass and up the distant Yukon? Why will they not follow it into Hawaii?

Furthermore, the population of Hawaii is not utterly "alien and incongruous." It is so largely composed of Americans and those in accord with American ideas that they have a government modeled after our own. The population of Hawaii today is less incongruous with our own than that of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona at the time of their respective annexations. The influx of emigration, trade and enterprise will make Hawaii equally American long before the time comes when she will knock at the door of the Union for admission as a State. When that event happens, shall we still have the same power that we have today of saying "Yes" or "No." Can we not safely trust ourselves to decide that question rightly when it may present itself? Or shall we reject a valuable addition to our domain because we are afraid of our own shadows?

FREDERICK W. SEWARD.  
Montrose-on-the-Hudson, October 2, 1897.

## CUBA AND HAWAII.

It is a singular coincidence in the American expansion of territory that the annexation of Cuba and Hawaii should become live political measures at the same time; that the territorial fruit of the Pacific and that of the Atlantic should ripen at the same moment. It is now about forty-five years since, as the result of the Ostend conference, the American Government meditated the purchase of Cuba. The nearest approach to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, took place also about forty-five years ago. The revolution in Ha-

wai took place in 1893. The revolution in Cuba took place in 1891, we believe. The treaty of annexation between Hawaii and the United States is now awaiting ratification. The liberation of Cuba from Spanish control is now pending and the future of the Island is a matter of such deep concern to the United States, that they are forced to involve themselves in the settlement of the Cuban-Spanish war.

The recall of Weyler and the appointment of a humane man as Captain-General, by the Spanish cabinet, means the final effort of Spain to retain Cuba by decrees and promises of reform. The temper of the Cubans, so far as we are able to judge, is not favorable to it. At the same time, we do not really know the weakness or strength of the rebellion. If Cuba becomes free, the United States will in some way, sooner or later, take hold of the Island. They will not permit the existence for any long period of time of an offensive political stench under their noses as unstable Negro-Spanish rule. Besides, the Island is full of resources and only a stone's throw from Florida.

It is probable that the Cuban and Hawaiian matter may come up together in Congress. Friends of the annexation of Hawaii would of course prefer that the Hawaiian matter should be disposed of at once, and without reference to Cuba. But a powerful humane interest is working in behalf of Cuba. In all of the large cities, Cuban Clubs have been organized and these clubs are pushing the cause of Cuban independence. Large sums of money are contributed for the support of the insurgents. This humane, as well as political interest, may endeavor to hitch the Cuban matter to the Hawaiian, in the American Congress, not because it opposes Hawaiian annexation, but because it is believed that the strong sentiment in favor of Hawaii may be used to strengthen the Cuban cause. All this may involve some delay. The imperative need of dealing with the Cuban question may after all, be of the greatest advantage to Hawaii by forcing the United States out of the dog-in-the-manger policy. A drifting policy towards us was possible in the past, because we are small and distant. Cuba is near and large, and, above all things, can be almost seen with the naked eye. The necessities of the case may be our opportunity.

## A TEXT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This is a brief sermon for young people and here is the text:

Mr. Lincoln once remarked to a fellow-passenger on the old-time mud-wagon coach on the corduroy road which ante-dated railroads, that all men were prompted by selfishness in doing good or evil. His fellow-passenger was antagonizing this position when they were passing over a corduroy bridge that spanned a slough. As they crossed this bridge and the mud-wagon was shaking like a Sucker with chills, they espied an old razor-backed sow on the bank of the slough because her pigs had got into the slough and were unable to get out, and in danger of drowning. As the old coach began to climb the hillside Mr. Lincoln called out, "Driver, can't you stop just a moment?" The driver replied, "If the other fellow don't object." The "other fellow"—who was no less a personage than at that time "Colonel" E. D. Baker, the gallant general who gave his life in defense of Old Glory at Ball's Bluff—did not object, when Mr. Lincoln jumped out, ran back to the slough, and began to lift the little pigs out of the mud and water and place them on the bank. When he returned Colonel Baker remarked: "Now, Abe, where does selfishness come in on this little episode?" "Why, bless your soul, Ed, that was the very essence of selfishness. I would have had no peace of mind all day had I gone on and left that suffering old sow worrying over those pigs. I did it to get peace of mind, don't you see?"

In the old fashioned sermon, the preacher would ask, firstly, what is selfishness? And then he would enter into many abstract speculations on its nature, origin and correlation, while the Deacons snored, and the "mothers in Israel" felt that the preacher was saying something good, but they knew that they did not understand a word of it.

But in this incident of Lincoln's

life, is a simple fact which you, the children, can understand. You can reason about it, and compare it with other facts you have read about, and know about, and when you are through, you begin to feel that selfishness is something different from what you have been taught that it was. What ever its nature may be, you see that it may have a good side to it, and if it is an enlightened selfishness, you not only feel good, but, without especially intending to do so, you do good to others.

It is not necessary for you to imitate Mr. Lincoln, by any servile copy of his act. You need not spend your time looking along the fences, and in the taro and rice patches for old sows, whose primitive education prevents them from keeping their indiscreet and wayward young pigs out of the mud. You can do selfish things in other directions, as, for instance, in preventing the suffering of other animals beside little pigs. If you look about, you will soon find out that there is much suffering which you cannot readily detect, such as the suffering of animals for want of water and food. But if you choose to look further, you will see a great many young calves tied up in yards, out in the hot sun, and you will see them trying to eat coarse grass with their tender young teeth, because they are very hungry, and you will see them penned up all day, in the "dairies," and you will not see one of them in a healthy condition.

The bleating of these half starved young creatures goes up, through the celestial telephones, to the ear of the Master, who not only looks after the sparrows and the mean mynah birds, but also regards little pigs and calves.

An eloquent British preacher said in one of his sermons, "a soul occupied with great ideas best performs small duties." Most of our souls are so small, they cannot hold very large ideas, just as the eye of the needle is quite too small for a camel to trot through it. But, we can clip off a piece of a great idea, and jam it down into our souls, and if it sticks long enough, it will aid us in doing well and beautifully the small duties, and make us more selfish in looking around, as Mr. Lincoln was selfish in his little pig adventure. You will now sing a hymn.

The Baltimore-American has a large influence in the State of Maryland. It is a Republican paper, but its influence is increasing, as the old party lines disappear. In one of its recent editorials on Hawaii, it says:

The annexation of Hawaii is not sought because of the wealth of the Islands, though that is considerable, but on account of the strategic importance of the group, and the immense value it may be to this country in the future. A statesman who never looks beyond his nose may be a very successful one, and receive a vast amount of credit from his contemporaries, but he who looks into the future, and makes provision for the growth and expansion of his country, and the expansion of the world's civilization and commerce, is a very much greater man, even though he may not get as many hurrahs as the former. The United States has had in prospect the annexation of Hawaii for many years, and has at last determined to act, because not to do so will be to play the dog-in-the-manger towards the rest of the world, and because other nations may not always be so complacent as they seem to be at present. With European disputes adjusted, it would be an easy matter for one of these naval powers to turn towards Hawaii, and it would be difficult for this country to defend an imaginary interest in the Islands.

The Island of Hawaii is a strategic point more in the sense of its protection to our commerce than as an auxiliary in fighting an enemy. American commerce is small at present, even on the Pacific; but the day must come, and there is hope that it may be near, when that reproach will no longer exist—when the sea, as of old, will swarm with our ships. Republican policy, faithfully carried out, will bring about such conditions in a much shorter time than the most sanguine hope for. The commerce of the Pacific is growing very rapidly, and it will increase in geometrical progression in the course of a few years. Hawaii seems built for the guardianship of commerce. A few armed vessels there would obviate the necessity of a large navy, and extend absolute security not only to American commerce, but to the ships of the world.

## SCHOOL MATTERS

## Commissioners of Education in Regular Session.

## More Room Needed for Normal School—Decision Regarding Certificates.

It was 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon before the Commissioners of Education were called to order. Prof. Alexander was delayed on account of one of Paine's mules stopping long enough to rest on the way in from Punahou. Without the professor there was not a quorum, as Commissioners Jordan and Bowen were the only ones present besides Minister Cooper. When the members were called to order Secretary Rodgers read the minutes of two weeks ago after which Prof. Alexander reported from the Teachers' Committee, the main item of which was a request from Hawaii for better school accommodations in one of the districts. It transpired that this was a renewal of a request made in March last. Mr. Bowen suggested that some record be kept of such matters so that they could be taken up when convenient. A discussion lasting fifteen minutes followed and nothing could be done about the matter.

Prof. Alexander, from the same committee, also reported on the application of Miss Atkinson for a life certificate on the grounds of her having been a teacher for ten years past. The matter has been hanging for five weeks. It was decided to issue first class life certificates to teachers in primary grades who have been in the service for 10 years and whose average at the examinations has been 90 per cent. This disposes of Miss Atkinson's application.

The matter of a teacher of drawing in the schools of Honolulu to succeed Miss Beckwith, resigned, was then taken up. One application was on file from a person in the States but at the suggestion of Messrs. Von Holt and Bowen it was decided to get some one in Honolulu competent to fill the place. Inspector General Townsend's request to have three school examinations a year was not accepted. It was decided to have but one examination a year, during Easter.

Miss Flora Perry has asked to be transferred from Beretania to some other school. No action taken.

It was reported by Secretary Gibson that there are 46 pupils in the Normal School, an increase of 20 over last year and that an assistant would be necessary in a short time. The matter of an additional room for the Normal School was discussed but action was deferred.

An application from the Secretary of the Dramatic Club of Wailua for the use of the school hall at that point for an entertainment was denied. Adjourned.

## Postmaster General Returns.

Postmaster - General Oat arrived home on the Mauna Loa Tuesday, after an absence of 25 days, attending to the work of inspecting the various post offices on the Island of Hawaii. He says that they are in excellent condition, and that the people are all very much pleased with the service. Mr. Oat cannot say enough in praise of the way he was treated on Hawaii, and speaks highly of the excellent service on the Inter-Island steamer Mauna Loa.

## New Australian Steamers.

VANCOUVER, October 19.—Sir William C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, was interviewed by a deputation from the Board of Trade today. Sir William stated that if the fast Atlantic steamship scheme went through, his company intended putting improved steamers of the Empress type on the Australian service.

## Tired

Without exertion, weak, weary and depressed. This is the pitiable condition of thousands at this season. It is due to impoverished blood. The vital fluid has become loaded with impurities and depleted in quality. It leaves the system

## Weak

Because the blood is the means nature provides for supplying nerves, organs and tissues with nourishment, and health and vigor cannot be expected when the blood is thin and impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this weakness, because it enriches the blood. It cures

## Nervous

Troubles by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep. If you want to feel well you must have pure blood. You may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its unequalled record of cures has won the first place among medicines. Get only

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